and administrators perform their duty. It is expressly made his duty to require bond in a penulty at least equal to the value of the estate, and if on the coming in of the ap-praisement, or by other means, he is made aware that he has failed to do so, it would seem to be plainly incumbent upon him to cite the administrator to give a new bond in

seem to be plantly the model a spot alon to cite the administrator to give a new bond in a sufficient penalty.

In the case of Lehr vs. Tarball. (2 Howard, 200.) Chief Justice Sharkey said, "there is no doubt but that the prebate judge, without the intervention of any party, may remove an administrator for good cause." If this be so, then he may of course, "of his own motion and accord," cite the administrator to appear, and require of him the performance of the duty, the non-compliance with which furnishes the "good cause" for his removal. We do not think the judge of probate transcended his legitimate powers in requiring the administrator to give the bond now sued upon, but on the contrary are of the opinion that he only descharged a plain duty.

There is no objection to the form of the bond. As the suretice in the first bond did not petition for reliefs, the giving of this bond would not discharge them from their previous undertaking.

bond would not discharge them from their previous undertaking.

The judgment of the Court below will be affirmed, the judgment for damages and costs in this Court to be entered only against the executors of Bridges, who alone have processited this writ of error, and their sure-ties.

Lucinda S. Dease, Piffin error Appeal from Chan-Court of Jasper Elitah G. Cooper, et al Daries (County,) Opinion of the Court delivered — Judge

Opinion of the Court delivered — Indge Harris.

Alte defendants in error filed their Bill in the Chancery Court of Jusper County, as the children and fiets at law of Edward the children and fiets at law of Edward the children and fiets at law of Bill in Property expenses, deceased, (who died on the 30th June, 1850.) against the plaintiff in error, Lucinda [850.) against the plaintiff in error has of year's provisions allows by law of the was set provisions allows by law of the complainants are filed women, and the other four are minors, and none of them residing with the widow and plaintiff in error has four minor children of her own, by decedent, residing with her; that she holds and claims the exempt property and allowance made for a

with her; that she holds and chaims the exempt property and allowance made for a year's provision for herself and her four minor childoen, and refuses to deliver a profate share thereof to their con-cainants.

The Bill further shows the the decedent was possessed of a large and personal estate at his death, and to agreement of counsel it is admitted that the widow renounced her interest under the will of decedent, which was duly produced as stated in the Bill.

The prayer of the Bill is for a decree that

in the Bill.

The prayer of the Bill is for a decree that the said willow pay to complainants their pro rata to meet in said products so set aside, hire of a negrous and left ossession of the winow. It further the appointment of a commissioner to a account, &c., or for such further or

lief, &c., or no lief, &c., or no lief, &c. of subpoun is prayed against the lit is issued against the widow and leen, and executed on the widow, if and as guardian of her children, Bill alledges her to be.

of and as guardian of her children, Bill alledges her to be.
Bill alledges her to be.
Bill there was a demurrer filed assignment we canses: First, that the Probate Court had jurisdiction of the matter complained of; and second, that the Bill shows that the property in the possession of the parties legally an elect to it.

The demurrer was or bruled and the cause brought here by appeal.

In the case of Womack vs Boyd, 31st Miss. R., page 453, in construing some of the provisions of the act of 0ct. 18 2 (very similar to the act of 1850, under which these parties claim.) we have held that this statute easien, an allowance of a year's provisions for the support of the widow and children of a desedent, does not provide is whit proportion the same shall be divided amengst them, it case a division should be necessary; in such case it would be the duty of the Probate Court to make such an apportionment, as, under the circumstances, would be just and equitable, taking into consideration the sum necessary for the support of each; and this may be done by the Court, directly, or through the agency of the commissioner approximated to set apart the year's allowance. What is here said of the acts of 1852, is applicable to the act of 1869. It follows from this view, that the Probate Court is the proper tribunal

here said of the acts of 1852, is applicable to
the act of 1860. It follows from this view,
that the Probate Court is the proper tribunal
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iy settle and adjudicate the rights arties in interest, keeping in view, uport of the wislow and all the aren of the decedent, and, second, so aplaining the paperty as to meet the necesses of the wislow and children respectives at they may need it. Their jurisection in this respect is exclusive, and all arties claiming rights in such appearance, and their claims, before the report of the appraisability and their claims, before the report of the appraisability in the provisions of this action of the appraisability in the provisions of this action of the provisions of the pr

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The following letter was written for and read to the great Mass Meeting at Washington on the 22d February:

PHILADELPHIA, February 22. To the Editors of the Intelligencer: Detained from the great Union meeting by circumstances beyond my control, I must address it telegraphically, and not as I did after the fall of Sumter.

President Johnson's veto opens the new campaign in favor of the Union.— It arrests the overthrow of the States and the concentration of all power in one consolidated military despotism. It prevents the expulsion of eleven States from the Union and the erection of eleven Irelands within its limits, to be con-trolled and oppressed by military power. It prevents the quartering of a large standing army and hosts of officials in the South, with an enormous increase of our debt, to be followed surely by op-pressive taxation or dishonoring and disgraceful repudiation. It prevents the defeat of the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury for the funding and reduction of the public debt, and a safe and gradual return to specie payments. Re-pudiation is disgrace and ruin, and the probable extinction of republican institutions throughout the world. This result of large standing armies and oppres-sive taxation, caused by the policy of the President's opponents, would produce an earthquake convulsion. It would quadruple the excise and income tax. blight every field, becalm every vessel, break every bank and railroad, and rain every factory in the country. It dis-solves the Union, destroys the Constitution, and erects a military despotism on its ruins. It would postpone, perhaps indefinitely, the transfer of the command of the commerce and exchanges of the world from Europe to America. Europoan despots would exult, while the friends of freedom in the Old World, and especially in Ireland and Germany,

would weep tears of blood. Johnson is walking in the footsteps of Jackson and Lincoln, and re-echoing their sentiments, "The Union, it shall be preserved." The prolonged government of eleven States as conquered provinces, enforcing taxation without representation, would permanently alienate the South from the North. It might drive them to madness and despair, and renew the civil war when our credit and resources were through a good Constitutional amendment, carried only by Johnson's policy, 4,000,000 of negroes. Let us not attempt to enslave 8,000,000 of our erring white brethren of the South; they will all welcome death before such a fate as this. I have fought all my life against secession and disunion in the South, and I renew the contest against it in the North. Congress has no Constitutional power to dissolve the Union; and to condemn eleven States to territorial pupilage is a dissolution of the Union. cannot act with Northern or Southern disunionists. Johnson's policy alone can practically restore the Union.

It has already crushed the heresy of secession at South, and it alone has secured a constitutional majority for the abolition of slavery. If the heresy of secession-is crushed at the South, and emancipation secured, the crowning glory rests upon the head of Andrew Johnson. Slavery and secession, our only discordant elements, being thus extirpated, the Johnson policy will go on conquering and to conquer—not by the sword, but by wisdom and magnanimity. It will subdue at the South their passions and prejudices. It will touch their hearts and conquer their affections. We shall hear no more of exceptional and indvidual acts of insubordination, for we shall have a Union of interest and affection; a Union of States with States, and not with conquered provinces. We shall have a cordial, fraternal, an ever-expanding and perpetual Union. Men of the South, from Virginia to Texas, close up the ranks, and fight harder to get into the Union than you over did to get out of it. You fought as under the secession flag with unsurpassed courage and endurance to get out of the Union .-Come now, our erring, but still much loved brethren of the South, and re-assemble with us again at the political family altar at Washington. Come with loyal hearts, under the fing of our sires, and to the music of the Union, and wa will give you a cordial welcome. Come, and the recording angel will blot out in reconciling tears the memory of human follies and frailties. The people, on whom Johnson has always relied, are with him, and will welcome back all loyal Unionists to seats in both Houses in ROBERT J. WALKER. Congress.

Tribune—"alone in its glory"—indulges in the coarse at and most ungentlemanly personal abuse of President Johnson.

Enraged at the noble and patriotic utterances of his cloquent and able speech to the citizens of Washington, it basely interest that he was inchrinted. The sinuates that he was inchriated. The Journal of Comperce is reminded by this of a little story which the Tribune, or some other access a Yesetamp, related of it or two ago. Radical Congres-

gation waited on the removal of Command in Ch that he was in the whitey, gentle-

was the Presirrel of the same whiskey I in the army."

examine the boops to be sure they get the genuine.—Advertisement.

Speculators in every variety of skirt, especially young men of a ansceptible age, are in danger of being imposed upon with a sperious article.

W. H. Benton & Co's Column.

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